



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

shell with a clear area between the shell and its contents should clear up the doubt. A drop of dilute Lugol's solution added to the slide will definitely settle the question.

REFERENCES.

- (1) Ransom and Foster: *Journal of Parasitology*, March, 1919, vol. V, pp. 93-99.
- (2) Martinez: *Transactions American Society of Tropical Medicine*, 1916, pp. 97-139.

THE REGULATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND.

The Minister of Health of England has recently appointed a committee to consider and advise upon legislative and administrative measures to be taken for the effective control of the quality and authenticity of such therapeutic substances offered for sale to the public as can not be tested adequately by direct chemical means.

These substances do not include patent or proprietary medicines, which are under the control of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines, appointed in 1912, but are biological products, such as serums and vaccines, and mineral and vegetable bodies, such as salvarsan and digitalis—substances the purity and standard of efficacy of which can not be adequately ascertained by the employment of ordinary chemical tests as can that of the great majority of medicinal substances. The determination can be made only in properly equipped laboratories by the employment of biological and physiological methods.

At the present time there is not in England, as there is in some other countries, any effective supervision and control of the manufacture or standardization of many of the important biological products. In the United States, under an act of Congress, 1902, which provides for the regulation of the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, and of interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes, rules have been promulgated by the board, consisting of the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, and the Public Health Service, governing the issuance of licenses. Under these rules licenses are issued, suspended, and revoked by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. Licenses are issued only after the inspection of establishments and examination of the products for which the license is desired.

The committee appointed by the British Minister of Health is to devise measures to conduct and control the various tests and standards employed by firms and persons engaged in the preparation and sale of such therapeutic substances as those mentioned above, and to devise a uniform system of standardization and control in order to guarantee that these agents are what they purport to be and are of an accepted standard of efficacy.